

State of Wyoming



Department of Health

2013 Wyoming HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

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HIV Surveillance in Wyoming

Wyoming law requires all providers, laboratories, and local health departments/public health nursing offices to report HIV- and AIDS-related information including positive or reactive diagnostic tests, CD4 counts, and viral loads within seven (7) days of result to the Wyoming Department of Health Communicable Disease Unit. Identifying and reporting cases of HIV helps the state health department develop prevention and intervention strategies to reduce and prevent the spread of disease. HIV reporting also allows those diagnosed to be linked to care as well as enabling testing for any exposed partners. Federal funding for HIV prevention and treatment is based on the number of HIV cases in the state including new and existing cases. The Communicable Disease Surveillance Program strives to keep HIV surveillance data complete, accurate, and timely to reflect accurate case counts to federal funders.

Wyoming, like all other states, counts HIV cases as a case in the county a person resides in at the time of initial diagnosis. Once someone with HIV progresses to AIDS, that person is counted as a case in the county he/she resides in at the time of AIDS diagnosis. An AIDS case is no longer counted as an HIV case. Once someone is diagnosed with AIDS he/she will never return to an HIV status even if that person's health improves.

For this report, HIV and AIDS cases are combined and called HIV disease unless otherwise noted. Geographical representation of HIV cases are based on residence at HIV disease diagnosis unless otherwise noted. Living cases of HIV are based on the most recent address.

Definitions

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. An advanced stage of HIV infection which occurs when the immune system of a person infected with HIV becomes severely compromised or acquires an opportunistic infection

Case Rate: The number of reported cases divided by the number of people in the same area at risk for the disease

CD4 Count: The amount of the white blood cell, known as CD4, in a person's body

Cumulative Cases: The total number of cases ever reported in Wyoming, including those living and deceased

Exposure Category: The risk behavior(s) that most likely lead to transmission of HIV.

Gender: A person's sex at birth

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus. The virus that leads to AIDS

HIV Incidence: The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV disease during a specific time period living in Wyoming at the time of diagnosis

HIV Prevalence: The total number of people living with HIV disease during a specific time period in Wyoming

HIV Surveillance: The systematic collection, evaluation, and dissemination of HIV data

Late HIV Diagnosis: Occurs when an HIV case progresses to AIDS within one year of initial HIV diagnosis

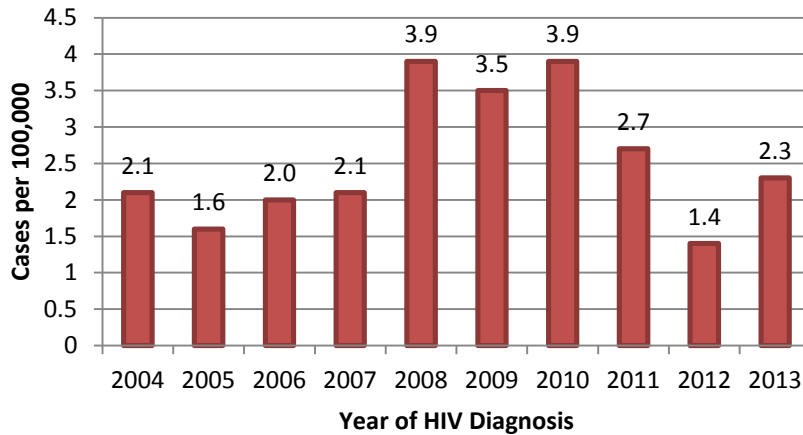
Viral Load: The concentration of HIV viral copies in a person's body

Statistics

New HIV Cases

Figure 1 displays the case rate by year of diagnosis from 2004 through 2013. Wyoming averaged approximately 14 cases per year during this time frame.

Figure 1. Newly diagnosed HIV disease case rates* by year, 2004-2013



*rates calculated from 2010 Census Bureau population data.

Most cases were white, male, and between the ages of 25 and 34 years (Table 1). Males accounted for 77% of all cases diagnosed between 2004 and 2013. Those aged 25-34 years accounted for 31% of cases, and 64% of cases were white.

Table 1. Five-year newly diagnosed HIV disease cases by demographic factors, 2004-2013

Year of HIV Diagnosis	2004-2008 No. (%)	2009-2013 No. (%)
Total	72 (100%)	78 (100%)
Gender		
Male	53 (74%)	63 (81%)
Female	19 (26%)	15 (19%)
Age at HIV Diagnosis		
<13	<5 (n/a)	6 (8%)
13-14	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
15-24	8 (11%)	10 (13%)
25-34	25 (35%)	21 (27%)
35-44	18 (25%)	17 (22%)
45-54	15 (19%)	11 (14%)
55+	<5 (n/a)	13 (17%)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	47 (65%)	49 (63%)
Black	7 (10%)	9 (12%)
Hispanic (all races)	13 (18%)	15 (19%)
Asian	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
American Indian/Alaska Native	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Multiple Race	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)

Male to male sexual contact was the highest reported risk in males from 2004-2013 (63%), whereas heterosexual contact was the highest reported risk among females (56%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Five-year newly diagnosed HIV disease cases by gender and exposure category age 15 and older, 2004-2013

Year of HIV Diagnosis	2004-2008 No. (%)	2009-2013 No. (%)
Male	52 (100%)	61 (100%)
Male to Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	33 (63%)	38 (62%)
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	5 (10%)	3 (5%)
MSM and IDU	9 (17%)	3 (5%)
Heterosexual Contact	2 (4%)	4 (7%)
No Identified Risk	3 (6%)	13 (21%)
Female	18 (100%)	11 (100%)
IDU	6 (33%)	1 (9%)
Heterosexual Contact	12 (67%)	7 (64%)
No Identified Risk	0 (0%)	3 (27%)

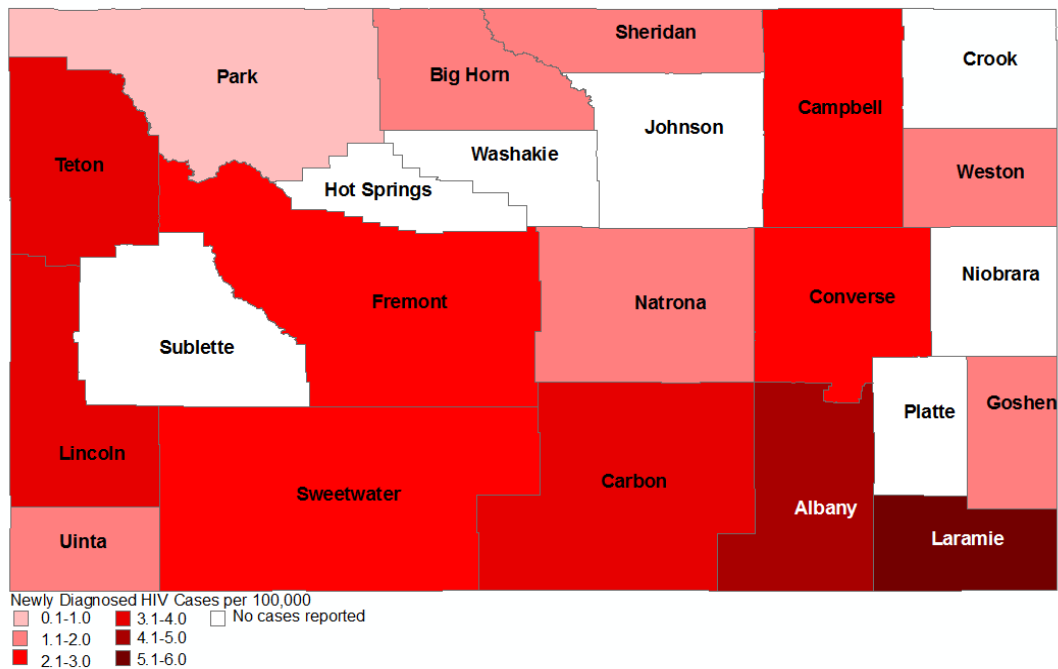
The majority of newly diagnosed cases were found in Laramie County between 2004 and 2013. Seven (7) counties did not report any cases of HIV during this time period. (Table 3 & Figure 2).

Table 3. Cumulative newly diagnosed HIV cases by county*, 2004-2013

County	No. (%)
Albany	15 (10%)
Big Horn	<5 (n/a)
Campbell	10 (6%)
Carbon	6 (4%)
Converse	<5 (n/a)
Crook	0 (0%)
Fremont	10 (6%)
Goshen	<5 (n/a)
Hot Springs	0 (0%)
Johnson	0 (0%)
Laramie	51 (33%)
Lincoln	8 (5%)
Natrona	15 (10%)
Niobrara	0 (0%)
Park	<5 (n/a)
Platte	0 (0%)
Sheridan	6 (4%)
Sublette	0 (0%)
Sweetwater	12 (8%)
Teton	8 (5%)
Uinta	<5 (n/a)
Washakie	0 (0%)
Weston	<5 (n/a)
Total	155 (100%)

*excludes those with no county reported at diagnosis

Figure 2. Average HIV rates per 100,000 by County, 2008-2013.



Prevalent HIV Cases

As of December 31, 2013, 247 people with HIV disease lived in Wyoming. Of those, males accounted for most cases (75%). The majority of cases living in Wyoming were classified as AIDS (60%) (Table 4).

Table 4. Prevalent HIV Cases by status and demographic factors as of December 31, 2013

Status	HIV No. (%)	AIDS No. (%)
Total	99 (100%)	148 (100%)
Gender		
Male	67 (68%)	118 (80%)
Female	32 (32%)	30 (20%)
Current Age		
<13	8 (8%)	<5 (n/a)
13-14	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
15-24	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
25-34	17 (17%)	12 (8%)
35-44	27 (27%)	36 (24%)
45-54	23 (23%)	53 (36%)
55+	20 (20%)	45 (30%)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	59 (60%)	97 (66%)
Black	14 (14%)	9 (6%)
Hispanic (all races)	17 (17%)	28 (19%)
Asian	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
American Indian/Alaska Native	<5 (n/a)	9 (6%)
Multiple Race	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)

The majority of male HIV and AIDS cases residing in Wyoming reported male to male sexual contact (MSM) as a risk (64%) followed by MSM and injection drug users (IDU) (11%). The majority of female cases reported heterosexual sex as a risk (51%)(Table 5).

Table 5. Prevalent HIV cases aged 15 years and older by status and reported exposure category as of December 31, 2013

Status	HIV No. (%)	AIDS No. (%)
Male	64 (100%)	117 (100%)
Male to male sexual contact (MSM)	43 (67%)	73 (62%)
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	7 (11%)	10 (9%)
MSM and IDU	7 (11%)	13 (11%)
Heterosexual Contact	2 (3%)	8 (7%)
No Identified Risk	5 (8%)	13 (11%)
Female	27 (100%)	30 (100%)
IDU	6 (22%)	6 (20%)
Heterosexual Contact	14 (52%)	15 (50%)
No Identified Risk	6 (22%)	8 (27%)
Perinatal	1 (4%)	1 (3%)

The majority of HIV and AIDS cases resided in Laramie County (34%) (Table 6).

Table 6. Prevalent HIV cases by status and county as of December 31, 2013

County	HIV No. (%)	AIDS No. (%)
Albany	11 (11%)	8 (5%)
Big Horn	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Campbell	5 (5%)	9 (6%)
Carbon	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Converse	<5 (n/a)	0 (0%)
Crook	0 (0%)	<5 (n/a)
Fremont	6 (6%)	11 (7.4%)
Goshen	0 (0%)	<5 (n/a)
Hot Springs	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Johnson	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Laramie	33 (33%)	50 (34%)
Lincoln	<5 (n/a)	6 (4%)
Natrona	10 (10%)	21 (14%)
Niobrara	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Park	<5 (n/a)	5 (3%)
Platte	<5 (n/a)	<5 (n/a)
Sheridan	<5 (n/a)	7 (5%)
Sublette	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Sweetwater	12 (12%)	14 (9%)
Teton	5 (5%)	<5 (n/a)
Uinta	0 (0%)	<5 (n/a)
Washakie	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Weston	0 (0%)	<5 (n/a)
Total	99 (100%)	148 (100%)

Since the beginning of the epidemic, 160 cases of HIV residing in Wyoming have died. Of those, 90 (56%) of cases had the cause of death listed as HIV/AIDS (Table 7).

Table 7. Cumulative HIV/AIDS Deaths*, 1982-2013

Demographics	No. (%)
Total	90 (100%)
Gender	
Male	78 (87%)
Female	12 (13%)
Race / Ethnicity	
White	75 (83%)
Black	3 (3%)
Hispanic (all races)	9 (10%)
Asian	0 (0%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0 (0%)
American Indian/Alaska Native	3 (3%)
Multiple Race	0 (0%)

*Includes only HIV cases that have HIV/AIDS as the cause of death with a last known residence in Wyoming.